

New Neotropical Tillomorphini in the genus *Tetranodus* Linell

(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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The members of the genus *Tetranodus* are unique among the New World Tillomorphini by having the males with antennal segments three to six incrassate. Additionally, the small size (3-6 mm in length) and transverse ivory fasciae which extend completely in a single line across the elytra make the species distinctive.

Since the genus was reviewed by Chemsak in 1969, additional material representing two new species has become available. Of added significance is the extension of the range of the genus to South America. Previously the group was known only from Texas to Honduras.

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Key to the species of *Tetranodus*

1. Elytra gibbose at base or with basal punctures coarse, dense, without broad longitudinal spaces between rows of punctures 2
Elytra with basal punctures fine, sparse, arranged in rows separated by broad longitudinal glabrous spaces; color shining black, antennae paler. Length, 4-5 mm. Chiapas, Mexico to Guatemala *reticeps* (Bates)
- 2(1). Elytra gibbose at base, punctures absent or indistinct 3
Elytra not gibbose at base, basal punctures coarse, dense, without broad longitudinal spaces between rows of punctures 4
- 3(2). Elytra with basal gibbosities acutely angulate at apices, median eburneous fasciae oblique; color shining dark reddish brown. Length, 5 mm. Panama
..... *tropipennis*, n. sp.
Elytra with basal gibbosities rounded at apices, median eburneous fasciae transverse; head, pronotum and at least part of antennae orange, elytra shining, dark brownish. Length, 5-6 mm. Colombia *xanthocollis*, n. sp.
- 4(2). Elytra behind fasciae separately punctate, not scabrous 5
Elytra behind fasciae deeply, closely punctate, scabrous appearing; color reddish, elytra dark behind ivory fasciae. Length, 4.5 mm. Sinaloa, Mexico
..... *rugipennis* Chemsak
- 5(4). Pronotum cylindrical, sides not angulate at middle; elytra with basal punctures dense, not linearly arranged; males with segments three to six of antennae strongly incrassate. Length, 3.5-5 mm. Texas to Oxaca, Mexico . . . *niveicollis* Linell
Pronotum with sides somewhat expanded, angulate; elytra with basal punctures linearly arranged, lines separated; males with segments three to six slightly expanded. Length, 3-4 mm. Honduras *angulicollis* Chemsak

Tetranodus tropipennis, new species

Male: Form small, cylindrical; integument shining, dark reddish brown. Head reticulate punctate, micro-sculptured, sparsely clothed with long erect hairs; palpi with apices

strongly dilated; eyes large, pointed behind; antennae about as long as body, segments three to six strongly incrassate, third segment longer than scape, fourth shorter than first, outer segments finely pubescent. Pronotum longer than broad, cylindrical, base broadly constricted; disk longitudinally striate; long erect hairs sparse; basal margin with a band of appressed pubescence; prosternum deeply impressed, transversely rugulose, long erect hairs sparse; mesosternum with a patch of pale appressed pubescence on epimeron; metasternum sparsely pubescent. Elytra about 2½ times as long as broad, broader behind middle; base with two elevated, acutely angulate gibbosities; median eburneous fasciae slightly oblique; punctures on basal half very sparse, each bearing a long erect seta, punctures behind middle sparse and setose, much finer and denser on apical one-fourth with setae numerous; apices rounded. Legs sparsely pubescent, tibiae carinate. Abdomen subglabrous, very sparsely punctate and pubescent. Length, 5 mm.

Holotype male (University of Michigan) from Boquete, Chiriqui Province, Panama, 8 March, 1923 (F. M. Gaige).

The acutely angulate basal gibbosities of the elytra will separate this species from the others.

Tetranodus xanthocollis, new species

Male: Form small, cylindrical; integument shining, brownish, head, pronotum and most of antennae yellowish-orange. Head reticulate punctate, long, erect hairs sparse; palpi with apices strongly dilated; eyes moderate sized, not acute behind; antennae shorter than body, segments three to six moderately strongly incrassate, third segment longer than scape, fourth shorter than first, basal segments with a few, long, erect hairs, outer segments finely pubescent. Pronotum longer than broad, sides subangulate; disk shallowly, longitudinally striate, sparsely asperate, each asperite bearing a long erect seta; base constricted; basal margin moderately clothed with short appressed pubescence; prosternum impressed, glabrous, with a few long, erect hairs; mesosternum with epimeron densely white pubescent; metasternum with a patch of appressed pubescence posteriorly at sides. Elytra about 2½ times as long as broad, slightly broader behind middle; base with two rounded elevated gibbosities; median eburneous fasciae transverse; basal one-half with a few, seta-bearing punctures, apical one-fourth with numerous small punctures, setae shorter than basal ones; apices rounded. Legs sparsely pubescent, tibiae carinate. Abdomen glabrous. Length, 5 mm.

Female: Form similar. Antennae slender, only first two segments orange, extending to apical one-fourth of elytra. Length, 5-6 mm.

Holotype male and allotype (Field Museum of Natural History) and two female paratypes from Pozo Colorado, 11 km SW Santa Marta, Magdalena Province, Colombia, 25-30 April, 1968, 1-15 May, 1968 (B. Malkin).

This species may be recognized by the orange head and pronotum, rounded basal gibbosities of the elytra and the transverse eburneous fasciae.

Literature Cited

- Chemsak, John A.** 1969. Records and descriptions of Mexican and Central American Tillomorhini. *Pan-Pacific Entomol.*, 45: 303-317, 8 figs.